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## THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS.

(Designed especially for the Work.)

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## SILK WORM DISTRICTS.

## THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.

## THE COAST OF CHINA.

## NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG.

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Messrs. J. P. D. S. & Co. Weihaiwei.  
Messrs. J. P. D. S. & Co. Weihaiwei.

## The Daily Press

HONGKONG, MAY 6th, 1875.

The Chinese Government appears to be in earnest in its desire to repress the trouble some aborigines of Formosa. They are sending over a considerable body of troops fifteen hundred in all, of which the late detachment sailed in the *Formosa* on the 28th ultimo to Taiwan. These soldiers are, however, of rather doubtful metal, we should imagine, from what our contemporary tells us. The vessel was detained in port, it says, for several days, owing to the reluctance of the soldiers to embark in wet weather. This is certainly not as evidence of Spartan-like endurance and courage. They are, too, the *Harold* asserts, "armed to the teeth with umbrellas and fans," and might therefore be fairly expected to boldly defy the elements. But the great majority of the "braves" have none of the attributes of the soldier about them. This has been abundantly proved in their engagements with the savages. Out of sight of the foe they are as full of brag as *Falstaff* himself, but when they desecrate the enemy's valour comes out, as it were, at the palms of their hands. They are only too prone to act on the principle that

"He that flies and runs away  
May turn and fight another day"

and many of their officers are tarred with the same brush. So long as the Chinese Government has no better men to oppose to the fearless savages the latter are likely to grow more audacious, since they can but hold the Imperial soldiers cheaply. The Chinese Authorities have wisely punished the cowardice of one officer; they will have to administer rebukes to many more in all probability. The aborigines will have little difficulty in making a protracted stand against troops of this character, and the Chinese will never succeed in subduing the rebellion until they drill their men better, and make them more amenable to martial discipline. At the same time it must be remembered that the aborigines are emboldened by every defeat they inflict on the Imperial forces, and the work of the latter is correspondingly increased. The material is doubtless unpromising, but a good deal can be effected with discipline and efficient officers. Until the Chinese soldiers are better officers, however, there is little hope of their ever accomplishing any feat of arms; no matter how unworthy the foe may be. Had they gone to war with Japan it would have been easy to predict the issue of the first encounter, if not the final result.

While, however, it cannot be denied that the Chinese troops are poor tools to work with, and for the most part badly handled, some credit must be given to the Authorities for showing a little more energy in their Formosan policy of late. In the North they are slowly, but to all appearance surely, pushing their way into territory hitherto exclusively occupied by the aborigines. The Imperial General charged with the administration of affairs there, has pushed his way to within a short distance of Chock-ay, a native village considerably to the south of Suao, the farthest point yet occupied by the Chinese on the East coast. He is constructing a road, a good agent to prepare the way for the reclamation of the aborigines. The latter, till lately, have not interfered with his operations, but according to latest accounts they have closed in on the rear of the Chinese working parties, and are harassing

them considerably. It is thought that the Chinese commander will be compelled to fall back upon Suao again, until he can form plans for driving them beyond the first line of mountains, but this is likely to prove a difficult task, as the undergrowth, in which, of course, the barbarians will take refuge, is not easy to penetrate. If he is a man of determination, however, he will not be deterred by these obstacles, and if he can only prevail upon his troops to stand firm, he will ultimately triumph. But so long as they show the white feather whenever they meet the foe, there is faint hope of the subjugation of the natives being effected.

Another daring and unprovoked attack has been made on foreigners by Chinese near Shanghai. Some gentlemen had gone up the country on a shooting expedition near Quinsan, and one of them was unfortunately enough to shoot a Chinaman. They dressed the wound, which was merely a scratch, gave him some money as compensation, and thought, naturally enough, that the matter was settled. But if the man himself was contented, some of his countrymen were not, and they commenced to threaten and bully the foreigners, and demanded \$50 on behalf of the injured man. To this it was impossible to accede, and the mob then commenced hostile proceedings, which ended in two of them being captured and carried prisoners to Shanghai. As will be seen from the report, which appears in another column, the foreigners were however, on one time considerable danger. This little episode serves, we think, to show the way the wind blows in China just now. The Chinese are really greatly incensed at the British Government demanding satisfaction for Mr. Mathews's murder, and there is no doubt that the people have been stirred up to renewed enmity against the foreigners on that account. The *N. O. Daily News* states that the owners of the *Osaka*, to recover 200,000 taels damages, and that the Chinese consider the accidental death of several mandarins a set-off against the murder of one Englishman. It is unfortunate this absurd notion, which has doubtless been industriously propagated by busy officials, should have taken root in the stubborn Chinese mind. Of course it is one we cannot for a moment entertain, but it will be nevertheless very difficult to disabuse them of it. If the Chinese Merchants' Steam Navigation Company prove, as they doubtless will, unsuccessful in their suit, the general dissatisfaction will be assumed to be deepened. While the English officials and residents are not responsible for these stupid misapprehensions, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that they are likely to complicate matters in connection with the Yunnan outrage and will tend to excite ill feeling against us in China. We can afford to smile at Celestial petulance, but it is always better and more satisfactory to maintain good and harmonious relations with every nation, if possible, and no loss as it involves no sacrifice of dignity or prestige.

The Government Fire Brigade held a parade yesterday afternoon, on the Prys West.

The steamship *Douglas*, on her arrival yesterday, brought aboard the *Mermaid*, *Lapra* & Co.'s new pier.

On the passage down from Yokohama, Mr. Alex. Munro, a second class passenger on board the *Mauret*, died suddenly at 5 a.m. on the 4th. He was an expert in the service of the Japanese Government. The body was brought on to the *Mauret* on the 28th ultimo to Taiwan. These soldiers are, however, of rather doubtful metal, we should imagine, from what our contemporary tells us. The vessel was detained in port, it says, for several days, owing to the reluctance of the soldiers to embark in wet weather. This is certainly not as evidence of Spartan-like endurance and courage. They are, too, the *Harold* asserts, "armed to the teeth with umbrellas and fans," and might therefore be fairly expected to boldly defy the elements. But the great majority of the "braves" have none of the attributes of the soldier about them. This has been abundantly proved in their engagements with the savages. Out of sight of the foe they are as full of brag as *Falstaff* himself, but when they desecrate the enemy's valour comes out, as it were, at the palms of their hands. They are only too prone to act on the principle that

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## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

## REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

Supplied to the "Daily Press."

London, 3rd May, 1875.

There has been a disastrous Colliery explosion at Buxton, Staffordshire, 35 persons being killed.

## GERMANY.

Emperor William has approved the introduction of the bill for suppressing religious orders. The Bishop of Munster has been released.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1875.

There are slight disturbances in Baroda. The Ranees have been deported.

London, 3rd May, 1875.

The Belgian reply does not treat generally the questions in the German note, and passes over the resolutions for the suppression of the religious orders introduced by the Prussian diet.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1875.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

5th May.

## BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

## DUNK AND INCAPABLE.

John Tanker, a seaman on board the British steamship *Glennaholm*, was charged by P.O. 688, with being drunk and incapable. The prisoner was fined 20 cents, or in default to be committed to the station.

## OBSTRUCTION.

Van Allen, a hawker of vegetables, charged by P.O. 74 with obstruction, was fined 20 cents.

## CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Who Awa was charged by P.O. 688, with cruelty to animals, in that he caused a dog to be killed in the Queen's Road Central. The prisoner said that although he kept a poultry shop he had not got one basket to carry it.

## FINDS 25 CENTS.

Woo Aon and five others were fined 25 cents each for scrambling the streets without proper licenses.

## EMERGENCY CHINESE SERVANTS.

Mr. Thomas Pearson, in the firm of Messrs. Langdon & Co., charged a boy formerly in his employ, named Kook Ahn, with stealing from a shop. The prisoner was committed to the station.

## FINDS 25 CENTS.

The prisoner said that the prisoner had been in his employ four months and twenty days, and that he had stolen from him a quantity of goods. The prisoner was committed to the station.

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The most prisoner was discharged, and the first was fined 20 shillings, or 10 days' hard labour, and ordered to find security in \$25 for three months.

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# THE GENIAL OLD MAN AND THE BAGS OF "GOLD"

A REMARKABLE DREAM STORY.

Carlotta takes have been told of remarkable dreams, but seldom has anything more amusing been related than the experience of a young man who, after having been educated to be a dreamer. The story, which is in a Melbourne paper, runs as follows:—A colonist, living in the capital of Victoria, was visited one afternoon lately by a "goodmanly-looking stranger," the presence of a "not a bad fellow," as the stranger was at once received with the most of funniness, and invited to spend the afternoon at the suburban residence of his host. The invitation was accepted, and in each other's society they were made and passed the evening. Night at length drew on unnoticed, and return to the city being difficult at such an hour, the stranger was asked to tarry. At breakfast next morning he appeared greatly perturbed, and on being interrogated, related the following incident:—He had dreamed somewhat gratified him. He had dreamt, in fact, that at a place which he very minutely described he had seen an old man buy three small bags of gold, each enclosed in a pressure jar. Did his host know of any such spot? To be sure, he did not, but he was sure that he would find it. He said, "I will go to-morrow morning, and will tell you the result."

go at once." Goatsby did, and, what was more astonishing, discovered three bags, precisely as related by the drummer, these bags containing what appeared to be gold, in lumps, worth between £230 and £400. Of course it was agreed that the annuity should be divided between them, and thus, with their treasures-trove, they proceeded to Melbourne, the host being entrusted with the metal for the purpose of disposal. As the stranger was in want of some money meanwhile, his friend, at his request, advanced him a cheque for £150, and promised to meet him for a final adjustment of their relative claims in the afternoon. Need it be added that the stranger was heard of no more; that

the gold turned out to be apurified; that the note introduced into circulation was not the great old man who buried the babe, and thereabout that he saw them. "Mind-kind," it has been remarked, "divided into two classes—fools and rogues." The old saying was somewhat exaggerated, but it is in every quarter of the globe.

### THE SELTISHNESS OF HUSBANDS.

No wife thinks herself aggrieved because her husband, instead of a pony-carriage for her and the children; keeps a hansom for himself, or because he has his own private carriage, and she has none of her own. On the contrary, to a certain extent, the English wife likes her lord and master to be selfish, and encourages him in it; she has always been taught that her first duty is to her husband, and she follows him, and does his bidding, and takes pleasure in saving shillings that he may waste pounds. The fact is it is but a part of ornamental character, and is hardly likely ever to be much altered. The labourer's wife is rather proud of the fact that her husband bats her arms when she washes, and that he is so much wiser than the washer-woman.

paritachial ideas which is the keynote of the English family. And so the wife of the middle class is also secretly a little proud of her husband's self-indulgences. She grumbles, perhaps, but she would not forgo them. She has to have her annual visit to the Derby and Oaks, or his five regattas, or his expensive claret. And for a kind word or two, or a touch of that old tenderness of which so little now remains, she would, indeed, endure almost anything. But she has to have her husband's usual sea-side trip. And as long as that is secure, she cares very little how dull and naked and cheerless is her life for the other eleven months, or how many petty annoyances she has to endure, and pay economy is practised.

The husband's selfishness, again, is greatly due to the fact that he spends so little of his time in his wife's company. Selfishness such as that of which we speak is not innate; it is acquired. The man who has to support himself once or twice a month, he soon comes to regard as a matter of course. But he yet may be, and possibly is, a very generous fellow. The selfish man, *in case* is, indeed, as often as not the generous man in *possess*—the

nature which, when a man is alone, takes self for  
 for its object. Moses for too little of their  
 wives. The "club" is far too important a  
 fact in their life. They leave home early and  
 come home late, and the gloom of the Eng-  
 lish Sabbath is a gloom to them. They have  
 life. And who can doubt that the indirect  
 cause of all this is that pest of large families  
 with which English labourers. It is Mrs.  
 Shundy and "the children" who are waited  
 upon by the girl in patten. But let a man  
 go out on his own, and he will find that he  
 he is fairly well off, perhaps there is a  
 almost sure to be a good man. He will  
 go about with his wife, and spend money  
 upon a hundred little cheap and pleasant  
 amusements. It is astonishing how much  
 of the money which he spends is for things  
 judiciously spent. But then, where is the  
 enough to take a wife, or a wife and child  
 it is difficult, troublesome, and annoying  
 to take about a family of a dozen. A man  
 in his heart always a little ashamed of  
 his wife and children, and he is not  
 to husbands—it must be admitted that there  
 is a wide difference between six boys in  
 bluebunch and a wife with an apron umbrella  
 and one nicely-dressed little girl and a wife

[illegible]

**MACREADY'S EARLY STRUGGLES.**  
Macready, like most other great actors, had a very early start in life. His father was a successful theatrical manager, and after attending a number of schools in which he displayed plenty of spirit and some talent, he was at last sent to Rugby. It was intended that he should go to Oxford and afterwards to study law, but he did not like the law, he was a restless, shifty man, although generally liked; became a bankrupt, and young Macready, to lessen the family burdens, began an actor when about sixteen. He had previously expressed his dislike of the profession, and when he discovered that he was to be a professional actor, he gave him no special position beyond what he could acquire by individual merit, he disliked it even more than he anticipated. At that time, as he points out, "the theatre was a higher place than it is now." There were districts or circuits, and actors went round with their companies, and found ample employment; and good schools of acting were thus provided for those who wished to appear afterwards upon the London stage. There was in connection with country theatres such scenes as those

**INSURANCES.**  
**MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 The Underwriters are prepared to GRANT POLICIES OF MARINE FIRE INSURANCE on the terms of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premium.  
**EDWARD NORTON & Co.,**  
*Agents.*  
 at 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

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**EDWARD NORTON & Co.,**  
*Agents.*  
 at 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

		1 Running	2 Running
Alfouse	H. Rogers	Fren. bk	
E. Vidal	M. Angelbeck	Ger. bk	
Craber	M. Pike	Am. bk	
Arister	A. E. Knaab	Nor. bk	
Chasico	G. O. Mellin	Brit. sb	
Wonnore	W. R. Corfield	Brit. sb	
Daiz	H. Kramer	Ger. sb	
Pricetown	E. W. Orap	Brit. bk	
Britan's Pride	Ratney	Brit. bg	
Machine Marden	W. Marden	Brit. sb	

of the coast	H. F. Taylor	Brit. bk
Chowbey	J. E. Stannmeyer	Siam. sb
divale	Brook	Ger. bk
colombo:	P. P. Hener	Brit. bk
Parina	Clark	Brit. bk
benhabhite	Williams	Brit. bk
Edward Jausa	W. J. Forbes	Brit. bk
Williams	W. Woss	Amer. bk
Chang Young	M. Hines	Brit. bk
Choreketo	Choreketo	Fres. sb
Ytsari	Ytsari	Spes. bg
P. Petersen	P. Petersen	Ger. bk
P. Fauguet	P. Fauguet	Fron. bk
Chas. Johnson	Chas. Johnson	Brit. bk
Wintana	Wintana	Amer. sb
Hoodreuter	Hoodreuter	Siam. bk
H. King	H. King	Brit. sb
Wingomb	Wingomb	Amer. sb

...a li	E. Estacio	Frans. bg
una		Amr. bk
...to Waters	John Howard	Ita. bk
Marc Felo	H. J. Rogers	Ita. bk
...a	F. W. Jordan	Germ. bk
...in of Argyle	Wm. McKen	Brit. bk
McAul	A. D. Carier	Amr. ah
...ions	F. L. Thoson	Gerc. bk
...trepore	P. Latford	Frans. bk
...sdebida	Harman	Ita. soh
...Novely	H. L. Linnest	Frans. bk
...rson Constanter	D. Jose Uriart	Spain. bg
...Princess Saraphi	Laidman	Brit. bk
...St. Paul	H. Mauchas	Spain. bk
...Sophie	J. M. Otten	Spain. bk
...night	Jens	Brit. bk
...tars	T. Benedictson	Spain. bg
...Curia	H. Barrolo	Spain. bk
...Nabuco		Spain. bk

[illegible]

**INSURANCES.**  
**THE LONDON ASSURANCE**  
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
UNDER THE MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.  
A.D. 1720.  
The undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation, are  
prepared to grant insurances as follows:—  
**MARINE DEPARTMENT.**  
Policies at current rates, payable either here  
or London, on all the principal Ports of India,  
China, and Australia.  
**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**  
Policies issued for long or short periods at

**INSURANCES.**  
**THE LONDON ASSURANCE**  
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**MARINE DEPARTMENT.**  
Policies at current rates, payable either here  
or London, on all the principal Ports of India,  
China, and Australia.  
**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**  
Policies issued for long or short periods at

discount of 20%, allowed.  
**LIFE DEPARTMENT**  
 Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000,  
 on reasonable terms.  
**HOLIDAY, WISE & Co**  
 13651 Hongkong, 20th July, 1892.  
**EVERETT AND LONDON AND GLOBE**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. will be allowed on the local rate of premium will be allowed on insurances effected with this Company.  
**DOUGLAS LARAIR & Co.,**  
 Agents.  
 11183 Hongkong, 27th June, 1892.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, do pro-  
ceed to accept risks against Fire at current  
rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

HEMSEN & Co.,  
Agents.

29 Hongkong, 10th November, 1872.

SHIPPING IN THE C

Cons.	Consignee.	Destination.
HONGKONG.		

STEAMERS.		
69	Wm. Pustan & Co	Repalring
69	D. Lapraik & Co	
69	Admason, Bell & Co	
69	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
69	Soon Oheong & Co	
78	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
78	M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
78	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
78	H. K. & W. Dtl. Co	Flag Flying
16	A. Heard & Co., Agent	
78	Admason, Bell & Co	Saigon
78	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
78	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
00	P. & O. S. M. Co	

81	A. Beard & Co., Agents	
82	A. Beard & Co., Agents	
83	Hop Koo	Singapore, &c. Repairing
84	Capt. J. B. Benning	
85	P. & O. S. N. Co.	
86	Kath, Livingston & Co.	
87	Kwok Aohbeong	Laid up
88	Remedios & Co.	Manila
89	Ang. Beard & Co.	Repairing
90	A. Beard & Co., Agents	
91	Kwok Aohbeong	Repairing
92	Gilman & Co.	
93	P. & O. S. N. Co.	
94	Mitchers & Co.	Shanghai
95	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
96	Kwok Aohbeong	

17	Chinese	
30	Siemsen & Co	
30	P. M. S. S. Co	
31	Siemsen & Co	
39	Aug. Heard & Co	San Francisco
60	Russell & Co	San Francisco
90	P. M. S. S. Co	
100	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
79	Ed. Schellhaas & Co	Ningbo
46	Swier & Thompson	
46	Russell & Co	San Francisco

32	Captain	
20	Siemssen & Co	
90	Siemssen & Co	
84	Aug. Heurdt & Co	
25	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
28	Wm. Fustler & Co	
93	Boecking & Co	
53	Siemssen & Co	
44	Uhlirsen	
11	Landstein & Co	
22	H. Kiser	
65	Melchers & Co	Trenton
80	Chinene	
83	H. Kiser	
60	Purdon & Co	
60	Chinene	
40	Melchers & Co	San Francisco
52	Mnater	

47	Carlowitz & Co	
49	Ohlweiss	
50	Chinese	
51	Siemssen & Co	
52	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
53	Rogel, Haydend & Co	San Francisco
54	Wm. Pausten & Co	
55	J. Degeen	
56	Siam sea & Co	
57	Russell & Co	
58	Benedict & Co	Hilo
59	Arushold, Kamborg & Co	
60	Carlowitz & Co	
61	Thack-mee	
62	Chinese	
63	Siemssen & Co	
64	Benedict & Co	

225	Vogel, Hagedorn, & Co	San Francisco
VESSELS & HULKS.		
283	Harbour Master	
318	Water Police.	
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CHINA SQUADRON.		
<hr/>		
Comdr.	Flag	

P. H. Colomb	En route to Shanghai
Capt. M. J. Thomson	Yokohama
Capt. T. E. Smith	Hongkong
Comdr. E. J. Chubb	Nagasaki
Comdr. Hon. Dawson	Shanghai
R. Tarlow	Hongkong
Comdr. John Brace	Singapore
Comdr. G. B. Beckie	Shanghai
Comdr. W. Stewart	Amoy
Comdr. T. H. Boyce	Hongkong
Comdr. Cameron	Kaisa
Comdr. T. Robald	Pootung
Comdr. Sir W. Wise	Singapore
Comdr. [unn. Bar]	Hongkong
Comdr. Grant	Shanghai
Captain A. Bailler	En route to Hankow
Acting Comd. Paul	Kobe

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

STEAMERS.	
Keok Ahchoong	
STEAMING VESSELS.	
Arnhold, Karberg & Co	New York
Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Houston
Carlowitz & Co	New York
Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
D. Lasprak & Co	
Olyphant & Co	
Order	

2	Sørensen & Co	Shanghai
10	A. Hoard & Co., Agents	
18	Sørensen & Co	Shanghai
	between Cheung-chow and	
	MAJAO.	
	ret on 20th April, 1875.	

<p>A. Hoard &amp; Co., Agents between Canton and Macao.</p> <p><b>SWATOW.</b></p> <p>Port on 27th April, 1875.</p>	<p>Tientsin</p> <p>Ohio</p> <p>Newchwang</p> <p>Kiangnan</p>
<p>00 Dircks &amp; Kruger</p> <p>08 Bradley &amp; Co</p> <p>15 Bradley &amp; Co</p> <p>16 Dircks &amp; Kruger</p> <p>27 Dircks &amp; Kruger</p>	

37	Diroks & Kruger	Swindling
37	Vincent & Co	Take
37	H. Herion	
<b>AMOT.</b>		
1 on 22nd April, 1875.		
01	Pasaday & Co	Foochow
37	H. A. Petersen & Co	Sumarang
37	Boyd & Co	Sourabaya
34	H. H. Petersen & Co	Obeloo
37	Boyd & Co	
33	Boyd & Co	Taiwanfoo

FOOCHOW.  
*lost on 1st May, 1875.*

98	Obinene	Tientain
93	Gilman & Co	

SHANGHAI.  
*re on 17th April, 1875.*

17.	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London
18.	Pang Ning	
19.	Ernst Taussmayer	
20.	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
21.	Morris, Lewis & Co	
22.	W. H. Morris	
23.	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
24.	Fraser & Co	
25.	Wm. Postels & Co	
26.	Wenz & Co	
27.	Lane, Crawford & Co.	

on 13th April, 1875.

36	Captain
33	Wilkin & Robinson
27	Fittman & Co
20	Captain
15	Order
71	Chinese
70	Captain
14	Captain

MANILA.

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